## § 29a.5

Claims Settlement Act) that is recognized by the United States as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

- (i) Local government means any unit of local government within a State, including a county, a borough, municipality, city, town, township, parish, local public authority, special district, school district, intrastate district, council of government, and any other instrumentality of local government.
- (j) Major Federal Assistance Program, for State or local governments having Federal assistance expenditures between \$100,000 and \$100,000,000, means any program for which Federal expenditures during the applicable year exceed the larger of \$300,000, or 3 percent of such total expenditures.

Where total expenditures of Federal assistance exceed \$100,000,000, the following criteria apply:

Total expenditures of Federal financial assistance for all programs		Major Federal assistance pro- gram means
More than	But less than	any program that exceeds
\$100 million	\$1 billion	\$3 million. \$4 million. \$7 million. \$10 million. \$13 million. \$16 million. \$19 million. \$20 million.

- (k) Public accountants means those individuals who meet the qualifications standards included in generally accepted government auditing standards for personnel performing government audits.
- (l) State means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and any instrumentality thereof, and any multi-State, regional or interstate entity that has governmental functions and any Indian Tribe.
- (m) Subrecipient means any person or government department, agency, or establishment that receives Federal financial assistance to carry out a program through a State or local government, but does not include an individ-

ual that is a beneficiary of such a program. A subrecipient may also be a direct recipient of Federal financial assistance.

## §29a.5 Scope of audit.

The Single Audit Act provides that:

- (a) The audit shall be made by an independent auditor in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards covering financial and compliance audits.
- (b) The audit shall cover the entire operations of a State or local government or, at the option of that government, it may cover departments, agencies or establishments that received, expended, or otherwise administered Federal financial assistance during the year. However, if a State or local government receives \$25,000 or more in General Revenue Sharing Funds in a fiscal year, it shall have an audit of its entire operations. A series of audits of individual departments, agencies, and establishments for the same fiscal year may be considered a single audit.
- (c) Public hospitals and public colleges and universities may be excluded from State and local audits and the requirements of this part. However, if such entities are excluded, audits of these entities shall be made in accordance with statutory requirements and the provisions of OMB Circular A-110, "Uniform requirements for grants to universities, hospitals, and other non-profit organizations."
- (d) The auditor shall determine whether:
- (1) The financial statements of the government, department, agency or establishment present fairly its financial position and the results of its financial operations in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- (2) The organization has internal accounting and other control systems to provide reasonable assurance that it is managing Federal financial assistance programs in compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
- (3) The organization has complied with laws and regulations that may have material effect on its financial statements and on each major Federal assistance program.